CREDIT MOBILIER EXPOSE.

The Great Congressional Scandal Under Official Investigation.

AN OPEN COMMITTEE.

Oakes Ames Unbosoms Himself Without Reservation.

Mesars, Colfax, Wilson, Boutwell, Patterson, Dawes, Bingham, Garfield, Scofield, Powler and Brooks Named.

RECKLESSNESS PAR EXCELLENCE

Shares Allotted and Dividends Paid Without Transfer or Purchase Money.

M'COMB'S STATEMENT

His Assertions.

Letters from O. A. to Justify

Somebody Has His 375 Shares.

JOHN B. ALLEY'S

His Inducements To Go Into "the Great Thing."

How He Discovered Durant's 650 Shares on A. B. C.

WAS THE TESTIMONY "DOCTORED?"

A Suit Ordered by the Government to Recover \$5,337,736.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873. The House, for the first time, made an earnest resolve to-day to clear out its Augean stable and set to work about the herculean task. A majority of the members appear to be painfully alive to he fact that the whole country is aroused by the suspicion that there exists a wast amount of corruption in the highest Legislature of the nation. The Credit Mobilier scandal formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation in the House before the proceedings opened. About presentation, to the effect that the investiga-tion should be conducted with open doors. Such of them was eager to have his resolution mencement of proceedings there was scarcely forum present, but as the morning hour waned ore members dropped in to present their pet bills, and at one o'clock the House presented quite a respectable array of members. The feeling paraount was that something would be done to break THE SPELL OF SECRECY

which shrouded the Credit Mobilier investigation. Members involved in the accusation tried to look anconcerned, but were unable to master their emo-

After one ineffectual attempt Mr. Frye, of Maine, succeeded in bringing his resolution before the House. Judge Poland, chairman of the investigating committee, defined the Star Chamber course assertion that investigations involving the character of members of the House had always been consucted in secret; that it was unparliamentary to in cases where members of the Senate, and former members of the House appear to be implicated. He was candid enough, however, to express a doubt as to whether the Committee tould ever get through with the work, and conse quently admitted a possibility that there would be so report published at all. Judge Poland, who is school, has drawn much unflattering comment on

himself for his attempt at secresy.

Mr. Niblack, another member of the committee, on whom rests the taint of having voted for sevarai railroad jobs, also spoke in favor of the secret mode of investigation. General Banks figuring to-day as an absentee, Judge Merrick was the only member of the committee who advocated publicity; but the large majority was not to be trifled with, because they felt that the honor of the House hangs upon the investigation. So the reso-

PASSED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY, to the dismay of several members implicated in the Crédit Mobilier scandal, who did not dare to vote against it. Mr. Oakes Ames made a virtue of necessity, Mr. Dawes was absent, Mr. Garfield kept his place and the funereal voice of Mr. James Brooks was not heard. Mr. Cox, who fathered the committee, came out strongly in favor of publicity.

The passage of the resolution paved the way for Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing Company and its stockholders to recover the \$5,337,736 which the Union Pacific Railroad Company is in default to the government for interest paid on its bonds, which was adopted.

ANOTHER SELECT COMMITTEE. Mr. Wilson (rep.), of Ind., offered a resolution for another select committee of five to inquire whether any stockholders of the Credit Mobilier hold bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company whether they obtained them for a valuable consid-

THE TESTIMONY DOCTORED BY ALLEY AND AMES. When the seal of secrecy was removed from the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee by the action of the House the correspondents made a rush for the testimony already taken. It appears, however, that sever al of the parties implicated in the scandal had anticipated that the power of the press would create a sentiment strong enough to break up the Star Chamber system, and that the House at its first meeting after recess would insist that the investigation be held with open doors and that the evidence so far elicited be given to the papers. Oakes Ames and Alley, who had access to their testimony during the recess, thus contrived, with the aid of their counsel, to doctor it, covering up their shortcomings and suppressing part of the appear to the best advantage possible. The cross-examination of Oakes Ames was not given out this afternoon with the other testimony, but, by the kind permission of Judge Poland, delayed until this evening, Oakes Ames having in the meanwhile ample time to make the necessary cor-

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The committee met, all the members present. Mr. McMurtrie, connect for Oakes Ames, read the following statement as the direct

TESTIMONY OF GARES AMES UNDER GATE :-I understand the committee as intimating that I was to state the particular instances in which I had transactions with members of Congress in reference to the

Oredit Mobilier. For the purposes of this inquiry they may stand as one, and I understand the inquiry to have reference to all acts of mine which are of the character, or supposed character, of the particulars on which the charge is based. My contract with the road began by a subscription to the Credit Mobilier in August, 1865. My determination to do so of course preceded that some short time. I have pointed out the nature of the undertaking and the necessity I felt

capitalists in the large close; those whom I persuaded to do so I have no difficulty in naming, for they have con-tinued to act with me, but it is not so easy to recall others; I failed to persuade Sonator Grimes; John B. Alley and Samuel Hooper, of the House, were willing to go in and subscribed very largely; and in these cases I offered to guarantee them against loss; also I distinctly remember applying to W. F. Weld, as

remember applying to W. F. Weld, as

HIS PROPHECY OF RUIN MADS AN IMPRESSION;

I have been reminded, though I had forgotten it, that
I had suggested it to W. Roofield when the organization
was merely projected; our capital soon proved inadequate, and it was increased with difficulty; it was

that stock was never franserred to him, although he paid for it.

Senator Grimes—I have stated all I can say respecting his connection with the business.

Mr. Blaine—You have heard Mr. Blaine's testimony in advance of mine and my acquiescence therein; he declined the stock, and nothing more need be said.

Mr. Dawes—In December, 1857, he came to me to purchase a Cedar Rapids bond: I advised him to take the amount in stock of the Credit Mobiller, which I thought a better investment; that I would guarantee him ten percent interest on his investment, and take it off his hands any time he wished me to; after making inquiries he gave me \$1,000 to invest in the stock; some time afterwards he came to me and saked what Mr. Larned meant hy asserting that he and his friends were the owners of the Credit Mobiller; he shen said he would rather not take the stock, and the contract was rescinded.

Mr. Bingham asked me to invest some money for him such stocks or things that? I knew would pay well; he furnished me about twenty-five hundred dolars; I invested it in twenty Shares of Credit Mobilier and the balance in Iowa Falis and Sioux City Con racting Company stocks: I settled up this matter with him in 1870; I think I paid him the amount due, and took the stock off his hands at his desire.

out the country for his courage, enterprise and patriotism. Mr. Scoided agreed to take ten shares; he afterwards took it and paid for one—par and interest; subrequently he became dissatished with it, assigning that he had heard there was a personal responsibility, and returned it; I took it back, as I agreed to do with him, as in almost every instance I had done.

As to Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, I never sold any stock to him, and he never received any that I am aware of.

JAMES P. WILSON, OF 10WA,
also bought and paid for ten shares, and so did Senator Allison, then a member of the House; Mr. McComb swears I told him I had given one to Senator Conkling; it is absolutely untrue; I never so said, nor did I over agree to get him one, nor was he ever interested in the company; I have now stated, I believe, the exact facts in relation not only to all those parties upon Mr. McComb's list of names, but also in relation to all sales of this stock to every member of Congress, with all the particulars of such sales, so far as I have now any recollection; I, of course, include under the word sales every transaction by which any member of Congress became entitled to a share; as to what I said in my letter of January 35. I can add little to what I have stated; to which it was a reply, sought to get the stock allotted to me for the persons he named because he had promised it to them; I endesvored to explain why I could not all did speak to Mr. Fowler, but nothing came of that; I also showed him members of Congress that I had endeavored to select from those who had wanted the stock, persons scattered over the country, and I desired to go on as whad done from the beginning by making the number in reselted as large as possible; that these were intended as sales they were to fafy for this letter shows; did solo occur to me there was any impropriety in selling these, because the thing was a secess any impropriety in selling these, because the thing was a trend that it has no doubt, because I would not let his friend have not ever

from us what we had, in my view, paid the governmint; I was to get these

LAND GRANTS AS PRIVATE PROPERTY;
I wanted them sold and the bonds divided: Mr. Alley thought we could not afford to do this, and the event proved he was right; it was also complained that we were excessive in our charges for freight and transportation; not that we exceeded our legal right; but it was proposed to trammel that right, being a mere private right, I ha always found it difficult to induce any one to take the trouble to look at the case; I did not want any assistance or privilege, but that the regal vested of the case of the cas

ducing men to look after their own property; but no one seemed to think this was necessary, and it was never done as bearing on my belief of my fairness of infeation and the Assence or ALL EVIL PURFORE.

Or design: I can state that when I wrote those letters to Mr. McComb we were in no sort of confidential relations, though our interests were largely connected; before that time I had ascertained facts connected with him that would prevent me placing any confidence in him; before any publication of these transactions a threat of exposure was communicated to me; my informant will name the person; the price of secrecy offered was the compromising with McComb; though perfectly aware of what I had done and my motives, so confident was I in my innocence of all 'evil design that I refused to pay one dollar; since then, and after the testimony had been given by Mr. McComb, I was again offered to be releved from all the difficulty and withdrawal of all the charges if I would acknowledge that I held the stock in trust for Mr. McComb; I told Mr. Black, who made me like it was found true; Mr. McComb says he had any such if would settle his could not and would not any such if would settle his could not and would not any such if would settle his der these amething to that effect; he repeatedly made out offers, and I always refused to have anything to do with him after the charges he had made; in the suit he referred to these letters, and said they were very damaging; I told him to publish them if he chose; I knew I had done or said nothing that meant snything wrong to a fair mind; the remark he puts in my mouth—viz. "That all members of Congress are bribed." Ac., is enemirally untrue; I said rothing of this kind to him.

The first witzers called was Speaker Blaine, who testified as follows:—

I wish to state without reservation or qualification that I never owned a share of stock in the Oredit Mobilier in my life. either by glit, purchase or in any way whatever, nor dil

slight advance above par value; the amount offered me was very small and made little impression on my mind, indeed, was well nigh forgotten, until recailed by the incidents which led to this investigation; Mr. Ames never offered me any of the stock at any other time than as I have just narrated, nor was any of the stock ever offered to me at any time by any other person or oepporation.

Mr. Ames was present when Mr. Blaine gave his testimony and stated that it accorded with his own recollections of the conversation between them on the lith of December.

sey must be New York. I have placed some with New Jersey and Jerse say for my personal vindication; this investigation is not of my seeking at all.

Another jetter was produced as follows:—

H. S. McCoss:—

Dear Sir.—Nours of the 21st is at hand. Am glad to hear that you are getting along so well with Mr. West. Hope you will bring out all satisfacety; so that it will be so rich that we cannot you ask for. You ask use if I will be so rich that we cannot you ask for. You ask use if I will be so rich that we cannot you ask for. You ask use if I will be so well some of it at par. "Credit Mobilier of America" I don't care to sell. I hear that Mr. Bates of fered his at \$300, but I don't want Bates to sell out. I tidink Grimes may sell a part of his at \$300 and it want that \$14,000 increases of the Credit Mobilier to sell here. We want more friends in this Cougress; and if a man will look into the law, and it is difficult to get them to do it unless they have an interest to do so, he cannot help being convinced that we should not be interfered with. Hope to see you here or at New York the lith. Yours truly,

The wilness was interrogated at great length, when the question was asked:—

Q. At the time you made the memorandum from what Mr. Ames stated to you what was the substance of the statement he made! A flis statement was the; in fair and it is an interest to do the statement he made! A flis statement was the; in fair and may be a substance of the statement he made! A flis statement was the prominent of the statement of the statement he made! A flis statement was the statement was the statement was signed I asked him whom he was going to give it to, and he gave me the names of some who are on this paper and of some who are not: he said to me at that time, I renember, that he had given stock to Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Ohio; Speaker Oolfax and some others; I renember Mr. Bingham's name from his being here on the trail of Mrs. Surrait and of his being a prominent gentleman; I also remembered Mr. Wilson, of Jowa, and Wilson and the Speaker from the prominent positions

owing statement:—
I wish to say first, with regard to Mr. McComb's state nent about me agreeing to give Mr. Brooks fifty shares of the Credit Mobilier stock at his intercession, or, as he

lor may wise have made \$1.00 out of a transaction wrong fully; what is that to me? I want it all taken back; I do not want to have anything to do with it, not that I have the alightest suspicion that Mr. Ames had any wrong intentions ie any shape or manner, for I do know I had the state of the money was paid back to Mr. Wilson or Mrs. Wilson? A. I have understood so since; I never heard any more about it; the charge was made in the newspapers this last Fail; then he told me that it was all paid back, and I suppose it was paid at the time. By the Charagan—flow long was Mrs. Wilson in owner of tiges twenty shares? A. Some months! also think it is a long time ago and it has passed on the result of the money of these twenty shares? A. Some months! also think it is no not failed to the money of the me ago and it has passed on the went to Mr. Ames about Credit Mobilier; he said he went to Mr. Ames about Credit Mobilier; he said he went to Mr. Ames to buy a bond of \$1,000 in one of his lowa Railroads; Mr. Ames had sold several thousand dollars of them, I think, to Governer Washburn; he said that he had been told that! was a director of this Credit Mobilier alwoulded investment; if it was a lower of them, I think, to Governer Washburn; he said that he had been told that! was a director of the Credit Mobilier alwoulded investment; if it was yellow the money as a work of the money of

Without finishing the examination of this wit-less the committee adjourned till January 7, 1873, it ten o'clock A. M.

AN OLD GOLD TRANSACTION.

Wonderful Turning of the Legal Tables-Plaintiffs Who Sue for \$16,000 Muleted Themselves in \$130,000 Damges-Big Thing in the Way of Extra Allowance.

During those days of the war when gold bounded up to a height that made dizzy the veriest veteran operators of Wall street Livermore, Clews & Co. were commissioned by Richard Bainbridge, then a well-known operator in gold and stocks, to do a little gold business for him. A misunderstanding arose in some way between the parties. This misunderstanding, as is often the case, culminated in a lawsuit. This was just ten years ago. The suit was commenced in 1803 by Livermore, Clews & Co. to recover the sum of \$16,000 balance of an account started from Richard Bainbridge Mr. Bainbridge defended the action on the ground

Clews & Co. to recover the sum of \$16,000 balance of an account started from Richard Bainbridge. Mr. Bainbridge defended the action on the ground that his stocks were sold without authority, and that there were serious errors in his accounts, which, when corrected, would show Livermore, Clews & Ce. to be in his debt. The case was referred to John P. Crosby to hear and determine. Many hearings were had, but early in the case it became apparent to Mr. Craim, counsel for plaining, that there was little to be gained in prosecuting the case. At this time Bainbridge commenced a cross action against Liverhöre, Clews & Co. for damages for illegally selling his stocks, and after this case was little to be gained in prosecuting the case. At this time Bainbridge commenced a cross action against Liverhöre, Clews & Co. for damages for illegally selling his stocks, and after this case was a little was reached, and Bainbridge was pressing it to trial when the other side made an application to have it consolidated with the first-named case and have both tried together. This was done, and the trial went on. It was very long. There were over two hundred sittings. It was very tedious and wore out the patience of two or three sets of counsel. The end was at last reached in June, 1871, and the summing up of counsel commenced. Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, for Livermore, Clews & Co., took two days for his speech. Mr. Robert Sewell followed for Mr. Bainbridge, and consumed all of one day without having concluded. An adjournment was had, but before the adjourned day Mr. B. inbridge was thrown from a wagon and killed. A motion was made to revive the case on the part of the executors, which was holly contested by the plaintiffs, on the ground that a defendant milliment of high to revive against the wishes of the plaintiff, on the pround that a defendant was fundy affirmed. A year had been consumed in this hypers, and the Court of Appeals, where the order of revival was finally affirmed. A year had been consumed in this hypersons who are thems

NEWARK'S NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

This evening the new Common Council of Newark will meet and organize, the republicans being largely in the majority, as before. The features o the proceedings will be the reading of the Mayor's annual message and the contesting of the election of the republican from the Fourth ward. Mr. John C. Littell, democrat, claims to have been elected by a clear majority of three votes. The matter will be handed over for investigation, doubtiess, to the appropriate committee. No changes of any importance will be made in the city officers.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE BOGERT MURDER TRIAL.

About a year ago Libbie Garrabrant and Van Winkle Bogert, her lever, were arrested and indicted for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, in Paterson. Libbie Garrabrant was tried and convicted at the last April term of Court and sentenced to be hanged; but her sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life by the Court of Parlons. Owing to the lateness term, Bogert's trial was deferred till the Septem-ber Courts. Then, owing to the absence in Europe of Professor Doremus, who made the chemical analysis of the murdered man's stomaci, and was consequently an indespensable wit ness, the trial was again postponed until the December term. Yesterday was the day set down for its commencement. Yesterday morning fifty-five of the seventy jurors empannelled answered to their names. Colonel A. B. Woodruff, counsel for Bogert, moved that the trial be again postponed till the April term, the reason given being his own (Colonel Woodruff's) ill health

THE NEWARK COURTS.

A Man Who Prefers State Prison to Serv-

ing in the Army.

To-day the January term of the Essex county
Courts open, but as Judge Depue is presiding at the Fagan murder trial in Dilzabeth and will probably be engaged with it for several days yet, the business in the Essex Courts will be light for some business in the Essex Courts will be light for some days. The most important criminal cases to be tried this term are those of Hirsch Harris, the alleged receiver of the jewelry stolen from Krementz & Co., and that of Jacks and McNichols, who attempted to get Harris out on straw bail. Billy Porter, alias O'Brien, who pleaded guilty before, will be sentenced. "Mollie," one of Harris' daughters, will also be tried for conspiracy. In the Special Sessions yesterday Ernest Helmbold was tried and found guilty of a grossly immoral assault on a young married woman named Barbara Kinney. He was sentenced to a year in the State Prison. "Cuff" Norton, a notorious Newark desperado, was again before this Court. In March, 1871, he was convicted of a felonious assault and was about being sent for a year to States Prison, but his mother, quite a decent person, appeared before the Judges and softened the magisterial hearts so that they suspended sentence and allowed "Cuff" to clear out in consideration that he would join the regular army. He did join, but on Friday was found by the police and locked up as a deserter. He told the Court he never had joined the army. It took him at his word and sentenced him to a year's State Prison. Cuff said, privately, that he was satisfied—State Prison was preferable to being in the army. days. The most important criminal cases to be

MINOR CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Kessler, who entered upon his duties for the first time yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Michael O'Reilly, an employé of a Mr. Callahan, hatter, of 104 Bowery. It appears that about December 3 deceased was scalded by the

about December 3 deceased was scalded by the upsetting of a pot of coffee upon him. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Saturday. He inquired into the death of a chil 1, aged three months, who died at 401 West Fifty-first street, from natural causes, on Sunday, and upon Elizabeth Posten, aged fifty, who was found dead by the police at her residence, 182 Madison street, on Sunday.

Coroner Keenan held an Inquest on the body of Washington Andrews, aged sixteen years, of No. 118 West Forty-ninth street, who a few days age received a fracture of the base of the skull by the failing of a large piece of ice from the roof of No. 24 Broad street, and died Sunday evening at his residence. A verdiet in accordance with the facts was rendered. He also found that J. Simpson, aged sixty-five years, a lodger at Clark's Hotel, who died yesterday, came to his death by apoplexy of the brain. He also inquired into the death of a man named Harris, who died suddenly yesterday morning at the hotel of John Steel, No. 316 Greenwich street. Apopiexy is supposed to be the cause of death.

The same Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man found by Officer Barry, of the Sixth precinct, corner of Nott and Park streets, in a dying condition. It is supposed that his death was the result of intemperance and destitution.

SUPERBEATED STEAM.

Yet Another Opinion About What It I

and the Danger of Using It.

It is more than probable that the question of superheated steam will remain in suspense for several years to come. New opinious of professional men and others interested are daily coming to light. Yesterday Mr. Carvalho, an inventer of a steam heating apparatus, gave a representative of the Herald the following brief answers to some questions upon the main points involved in

the controversy:—
Having chatted about the discussion so far in

Having chatted about the discussion so far in the newspapers, Mr. Carvalho alluded to the statement of Mr. Plimpton that at a certain point of heat steam "disassociated."

"Superheated steam," said he, "is incapable of disassociation, except where there is present in the vessel which contains it, at a necessary degree of heat, some substance which has a greater chemical affinity for it than the hydrogen with which it is associated."

"Is superheated steam, in your opinion, dangerous it."

which it is associated.

"Is superheated sicam, in your opinion, dangerous?"

"Not at all, if used with prudence. Let me say, however, that superheated steam cannot possibly exist in the same vessel with saturated steam. And when steam is placed in a vessel away from the water and raised to the condition of superheated steam it must be remembered that it acts upon a different law than saturated steam. It is then governed by the law of gases, which has been laid down by Marriott. And gases can be subjected to an increase of heat with infinitely less danger than saturated steam."

"How about banking fires?"

"To my mind it is perfectly clear that it is not stangerous, because it is not attended with the generation of fresh steam, and besides, the furnace doors being necessarily thrown open, there is a rush of fresh cold air through the doors and around the boiler. On the contrary, condensation begins to take place the moment the heat is taken away from the boiler."

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1122], 23, 457], 466, 1641, 337, 528, 1276, 60, 1822, 130, 440, 464, 536, 546, 656, 634, 642, 654, 658, Part 1—Held by Judge Fancher.—Nos. 554, 1727, 031, 1382, 1763, 117, 457, 1423, 1047, 1049, 1051, 10513, 1053, 1056, 1037, 1050, 1051, 1063, 1063, 1065, 1067.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judge Burrett.—Nos. 13, 43, 59, 13, 15, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 40, 53, 54, 55, 57, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 87.

SUPREME COURT—GHAMBERS—Held by Judge Burrett.—Nos. 16, 31, 32, 69, 79, 835], 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 66, 97, 98, 99, 100, 122. Call 125.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 1109, 1227, 1825, 1627, 1843, 1827, 1571, 1657, 1349, 1885, 1927, 1435, 1923, 1899. Part 2—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 729, 2020, 1522, 1398, 1512, 1402, 1124, 1166, 1198, 1504, 464, 982, 2026, 834, 1466.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 706, 618, 1182, 1184, 1196, 1928, 478, 1164, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1256, 1252, 1271, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1230, 1241, 1243. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimseu.—Nos. 1342, 1108, 1689, 1691, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1753.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Case on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Case on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Boats.—Violating Election law—Edward A. Gross, Robert Miller and John Noonan.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Boats.—Violating Election law—Edward A. Gross, Robert Miller and John Noonan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Burglary—Christopher Foley and George Smith, James Dalton, John Quinn. Felonious assault and battery—John H. Miller, William Moore. Grand larceny—James Olvany and William Moore. Grand larceny—James Olvany and William Moore. Grand larceny—James Olvany and William Moore. Grand larceny—James Ol

The billiard match for the championship, between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly will be decided next Thursday evening in Tammany Hall, which has been engaged for the occasion. The excellent play exhibites by Daly at the recent trial of skill between these experis has made the betting very